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EXAMINER
LUI, DONNA V

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2629	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	**Application No.** 10/680,646	**Applicant(s)** KUO, JOHN	
	Examiner Donna V. Lui	**Art Unit** 2629	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _07 October 2003_.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) _1-30_ is/are pending in the application.
  4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6)☒ Claim(s) _1-30_ is/are rejected.
7)☒ Claim(s) _7,26,29_ is/are objected to.
8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.
  Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
  Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
  a)☒ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:
    1.☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
    2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
    3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
  * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _10/07/2003_.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Priority

1. Receipt is acknowledged of papers submitted under 35 U.S.C. 119(a)-(d), which papers have been placed of record in the file.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

2. Claim 7 recites the limitation "said host computer" in line 4. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claim Objections

3. **Claim 7** is objected to because of the following informalities: grammatical errors. The following is a suggestion for correction.

Page 10, line 3, displaying on a host computer screen a menu of hotkey functions includes at least an input-key indicating portion and an application indicating portion corresponding to the input-key indicating portion when a depressed single key or combination key of said keyboard is recognized by said hotkey's bootstrap codes;

Page 11, line7, executing by a host computer the application program associated with the application indicating portion corresponding to said input-key indicating portion when said depressed single key or combination key of said keyboard is identical to said input-key indicating portion indicated by the hotkey's bootstrap codes.

Appropriate correction is required.

4. **Claim 26** is objected to because of the following informalities: Claim 26 is a repetition of claim 25. Appropriate correction is required.

5. **Claim 29** is objected to because of the following informalities: Grammatical errors. The following is a suggestion for correction.

Lines 3: a menu of hotkey functions to be displayed on a host computer's screen in a case in which a depressed single or combination key is decided as a bootstrap hotkey by said hotkey's bootstrap codes, wherein said menu is comprised of at least an input-key indicating portion and a corresponding application indicating portion

Line 9: wherein said ~~suppose said~~ depressed single or combination key of said keyboard is decided to be

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

6. **Claims 1-4** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Henty (Patent No.: US 7,006,014 B1).

With respect to **Claim 1**, Henty teaches a method for constituting bootstrap hotkeys, comprising the steps of: identifying a predetermined keyboard *(column 3, lines 28-33 and lines*

43-46; note that the predetermined keyboard is identified since the reader unit is able to interrogate the passive keyboard by receiving and providing signals); and booting hotkey functions *(column 3, lines 52-61; hotkey functions are equivalent to keys on a keyboard, booting hotkey functions is equivalent to providing a coded response to the reader in the computer housing).*

With respect to **Claim 2**, Henty teaches the method according to claim 1, wherein the keyboard is a computer keyboard *(See figure 1, element 10; column 3, lines 22-24).*

With respect to **Claim 3**, Henty teaches the method according to claim 1, wherein the keyboard is a wireless keyboard *(column 3, lines 22-24).*

With respect to **Claim 4**, Henty teaches the method according to claim 1, wherein the hotkey is a default bootstrap hotkey *(column 3, lines 62-65; passive transponder tags are equivalent to bootstrap hotkeys; column 4, lines 11-17 are passive transponder ID tags are equivalent to the default settings of the bootstrap hotkey).*

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

7. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

8. **Claims 6 and 8-9** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Henty.

With respect to **Claim 6**, Henty teaches the method of identifying a predetermined keyboard as claimed in claim 1 further comprising the steps of: executing hotkey's bootstrap codes by a computer *(column 3, lines 28-30 and lines 52-57)*; transferring a keyboard-identification means from the computer to a keyboard *(column 3, lines 52-57; the keyboard-identification means is equivalent to reader unit which contains the interrogating field 16)*, which is connected to the computer *(column 3, lines 28-33)*; transmitting a keyboard-confirmation means corresponding to the keyboard-identification means from the keyboard to the computer *(keyboard-confirmation means is equivalent to providing a coded response)*; when the keyboard-confirmation means is recognized by the hotkey's bootstrap codes, activating the hotkey function *(column 3, lines 57-61)*; and when the keyboard-confirmation means is not recognized by the hotkey's bootstrap codes, the hotkey's bootstrap codes are terminated.

Henty does not mention that when the computer is booted for the first time the hotkey's bootstrap codes are executed by the computer, nor does Henty mention that when the keyboard-confirmation means is not recognized by the hotkey's bootstrap codes, the hotkey's bootstrap codes are terminated.

It would have been obvious for a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have the method of constituting bookstrap hotkeys to further comprise a step that when a computer is booted for the first time the hotkey's bootstrap codes are executed by the computer, to the method of constituting bootstrap hotkeys of Henty so as to allow for functionality of the keyboard *(note that in order for the keyboard to be functioning at anytime so as to provide user input, the hotkey's bootstrap codes must be executed by the computer some point in time following power up ~ booting).*

Henty teaches passive transponder tags *(bootstrap hotkeys providing codes)* are tuned so they respond to a particular interrogating frequency *(column 4, lines 48-49).* Since the passive transponder tags respond to a particular interrogating frequency then it is obvious that if the interrogating field provides a frequency that is not recognized by the passive transponder tags then the receiving of codes are terminated. It would have been obvious for a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have a step where the hotkey's bootstrap codes terminated when the keyboard confirmation means is not recognized by the hotkey's bootstrap codes to the method of constituting bootstrap hotkeys of Henty so as to allow for functionality of the keyboard and allow for discrimination of a plurality of keys without the need to draw power from the keyboard-identification means *(Henty: column 11, lines 25-26).*

With respect to **Claim 8**, Henty teaches the method according to claims 6, wherein the keyboard-identification means is a keyboard-identification instruction *(column 3, lines 28-33; note that the reader unit provides instructions for the interrogating field).*

With respect to **Claim 9**, Henty teaches the method according to claim 6, wherein the keyboard-confirmation means is a keyboard-confirmation instruction *(column 3, lines 28-33; confirmation means is equivalent to providing a coded response).*

9. **Claims 5 and 10** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Henty as applied to claims 1, 6 and 7 above, and further in view of Ford (Pub. No.: US 2004/0036632 A1).

With respect to **Claim 5**, the method according to claim 1, Henty does not teach the hotkey is a user-defined bootstrap hotkey. Ford teaches a hotkey that is a user-defined bootstrap hotkey *([0025], lines 1-5)*.

It would have been obvious for a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide a step where a hotkey is a user-defined bootstrap hotkey, as taught by Ford to the method of constituting bootstrap hotkeys of Henty, so as to support a particular application that the keyboard user desires to use, or to support the marketing and use of the keyboard in different language regions of the world *([0025], lines 4-7)*.

With respect to **Claim 10**, the method according to claim 10, Henty does not mention the hotkey's bootstrap codes are obtained from the Internet.

Ford teaches a method of obtaining the hotkey's bootstrap codes from the Internet by downloading through a communication connection *([0059]; [0060])*.

It would have been obvious for a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide a step where hotkey bootstrap codes that are obtained from the Internet, as taught by Ford to the method of constituting bootstrap hotkeys of Henty so as to support a wide variety of applications and has utility in entering a wide variety of conventional and non-conventional characters *([0017], lines 3-5)*.

10. **Claims 7, 12-18, 21-23, and 25-26** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Henty as applied to claims 1 and 6 above, and further in view of Mears et al. (Pub. NO.: US 2004/0113892 A1).

With respect to **Claim 7**, Henty does not teach the method of booting hotkey functions as claimed in claim 6 further comprising the steps of: displaying on a host computer screen a menu of hotkey functions includes at least an input-key indicating portion and an application indicating portion corresponding to the input-key indicating portion when a depressed single key or combination key of the keyboard is recognized by the hotkey's bootstrap codes; and executing by a host computer the application program associated with the application indicating portion corresponding to the input-key indicating portion when the depressed single key or combination key of the keyboard is identical to the input-key indicating portion indicated by the hotkey's bootstrap codes.

Mears teaches displaying a menu of hotkey functions includes at least an input-key indicating portion *([0032], lines 1-4; [0033], lines 5-7; [0034], lines 15-16; input-key indicating portion is equivalent to touch screen 14 and comprises the display of menu hotkey functions, input-key indicating portion and an input section, where buttons 60 are hotkeys- note that the button is turned on depending on the mode of the remote as shown in figure 1)* and an application indicating portion *([0034], lines 1-2 and lines 12-15; application indicating portion is equivalent to message area 52 in figure 1)* corresponding to the input-key indicating portion when a depressed single key of the keyboard *([0025], lines 1-5; the keypad is equivalent to the* *keyboard)* is recognized by the hotkey's bootstrap codes; and executing by a host computer the application program associated with the application indicating portion corresponding to the input-key indicating portion when the depressed single key is identical to the input-key indicating portion indicated by the hotkey's bootstrap codes *([0027], lines 1-9)*.

It would have been obvious for a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide a step for displaying a menu of hotkey functions including at least an input-key indicating portion and an application indicating portion, as taught by Mears to the method of constituting bootstrap hotkeys of Henty so as to provide a cost effective manner of providing custom key labeling or naming *([0008])*.

With respect to **Claim 15**, claim 15 differs from claim 7 and its predecessors in that claim 7 is a method whereas claim 15 is an input system and that claim 15 recites the limitation of having a "host computer" and a "a menu of hotkey functions to be displayed on a host computer's screen" whereas claim 7 and its predecessors recite the limitation of a "computer".

Henty teaches a host computer *(column 3, lines 28-33)*, but does not mention a menu of hotkey functions to be displayed on a host computer's screen.

Mears teaches a menu of hotkey functions to be displayed on a host computer's screen *(See figure 1, element 14: host computer's screen; [0041], note that the element 10 is the host computer; [0031], hotkey functions are equivalent to buttons on the LCD)*.

It would have been obvious for a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have a menu of hotkey functions to be displayed on a host computer's screen, as taught by Mears to the input system of Henty so as to be able to provide a customized label for a button in a given mode *([0033], lines 8-10).*

With respect to **Claim 12**, the method according to claim 7, Henty does not teach the single key or the combination key indicated by the input-key indicating portion is a default single or a default combination key, respectively.

Mears teaches the single key or the combination key indicated by the input-key indicating portion is a default single *([0032], lines 1-4; [0033], lines 1-13; Mears teaches a single key is a default single key occurring in a particular mode where the labels cannot be changed)* or default combination key *([0031], lines 12-14; note that the entire button area shown in figure 1 as element 50 is comprised of the combination key and may be in the default state where some buttons are turned off while others are turned on for operation).*

It would have been obvious for a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide a step where a single key or the combination key indicated by the input-key indicating portion is a default single or a default combination key, respectively, as taught by Mears to the method of constituting bootstrap hotkeys of Henty so as to reduce costs *([0032], lines 4-8).*

With respect to **Claim 13**, the method according to claim 7, Henty does not teach the application program indicated by the application indicating portion is a default application program.

Mears teaches the application program indicated by the application indicating portion is a default application program *([0036], note that before or after user input of the application indicating portion, the message area returns to a default setting of time, date or other information as specified by the user, the default application program is also the first program that appears in the application indicating portion upon power-up)*. It would have been obvious for a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have a step where the application program indicated by the application indicating portion is a default application program, to the method of constituting bootstrap hotkeys of Henty so as to provide a cost effective manner of providing custom key labeling *([0008])*.

With respect to **Claim 14**, the method according to claim 7, Henty does not teach the application program indicated by the application indicating portion is a user-defined application program.

Mears teaches the application program indicated by the application indicating portion is a user-defined application program *(See figures 3A to 3D: programming key in particular mode, figures 4A-4D: customizing label on button; [0034], lines 12-15; [0050]; note that when either programming a key or customizing a label the message area 52 displays messages corresponding to each of the above)*.

It would have been obvious for a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have a step where the application program indicated by the application indicating portion is a user-defined application program, to the method of constituting bootstrap hotkeys of Henty so as to provide a cost effective manner of providing custom key labeling

([0008]) and by displaying the name of the button in the message area, the user can more easily memorize the true function and location of the button *([0038], lines 1-3).*

With respect to **Claim 16**, Henty teaches the input system according to claim 15, wherein the keyboard is a wireless keyboard *(column 3, lines 22-24)*. However, it would have been obvious for a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use a wired keyboard, to the input system of Henty for the advantage that wired keyboards have no need for replacing batteries and lack the inconvience when a battery failure occurs *(column 1, lines 54-64).*

With respect to **Claim 17**, claim 17 differs from claim 3 and its predecessors only in that claim 3 is a method whereas claim 17 is an input system. Thus, the system of claim 17 is analyzed as previously discussed with respect to the method of claim 3.

With respect to **Claim 18**, claim 18 differs from claim 4 and its predecessors only in that claim 4 is a method whereas claim 18 is an input system. Thus, the system of claim 18 is analyzed as previously discussed with respect to the method of claim 4.

With respect to **Claim 20**, claim 20 differs from claim 12 and its predecessors only in that claim 12 is a method whereas claim 20 is an input system. Thus, the system of claim 20 is analyzed as previously discussed with respect to the method of claim 12.

With respect to **Claim 21**, the input system according to claim 15, Henty does not teach the single or combination key indicated by the input-key indicating portion is a user-defined single or combination key, respectively.

Mears teaches the single or combination key indicated by the input-key indicating portion is a user-defined single *([0032], lines 1-4; [0033], lines 1-12; Mears teaches a single key is defined by the user where the label is customized from a given set of modes)* or combination key *([0031], lines 4-7; Mears teaches the combination key is equivalent to the state at which the user defines the buttons to be turned on or off in a given set of modes)*, respectively.

It would have been obvious for a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide a step where a single key or the combination key indicated by the input-key indicating portion is a default single or a default combination key, respectively, as taught by Mears to the method of constituting bootstrap hotkeys of Henty so the user may assign a label that is more appropriate for the function of the button *([0034], lines 19-22)*.

With respect to **Claim 22**, claim 22 differs from claim 13 and its predecessors only in that claim 13 is a method whereas claim 22 is an input system. Thus, the system of claim 22 is analyzed as previously discussed with respect to the method of claim 13.

With respect to **Claim 23**, claim 23 differs from claim 14 and its predecessors only in that claim 14 is a method whereas claim 23 is an input system. Thus, the system of claim 23 is analyzed as previously discussed with respect to the method of claim 14.

With respect to **Claims 25 and 26**, claims 25 and 26 differs from claim 9 and its predecessors only in that claim 9 is a method whereas claims 25 and 26 are an input system. Thus, the system of claims 25 and 26 are analyzed as previously discussed with respect to the method of claim 9.

11. **Claims 11, 19, and 24** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Henty and Mears as applied to claims 1, 6, 7 and 15 above, and further in view of Ford.

With respect to **Claim 11**, the method according to claim 7, Henty teaches storing code tables for operation of the keyboard in read only memory *(ROM; [0043], lines 14-18)*. Henty nor Mears teaches the hotkey's bootstrap codes are obtained from the Internet.

Ford teaches a method of obtaining the hotkey's bootstrap codes from the Internet by downloading through a communication connection *([0059]; [0060])*.

It would have been obvious for a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use hotkey bootstrap codes that are obtained from the Internet, as taught by Ford to the method of Henty as modified by Mears so as to support a wide variety of applications and has utility in entering a wide variety of conventional and non-conventional characters *([0017], lines 3-5)*.

With respect to **Claim 19**, claim 19 differs from claim 5 and its predecessors only in that claim 5 is a method whereas claim 19 is an input system. Thus, the system of claim 19 is analyzed as previously discussed with respect to the method of claim 5.

With respect to **Claim 24**, claim 24 differs from claim 10 and its predecessors only in that claim 10 is a method whereas claim 24 is an input system. Thus, the system of claim 24 is analyzed as previously discussed with respect to the method of claim 10.

12. **Claims 27 and 28** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ford.

With respect to **Claim 27**, Ford teaches a method for constituting bootstrap hotkeys *([0059]; hotkeys are function keys and mode changing keys (See figure 2, elements 105 and 120) and keys where the mode or state of one or more characters may be changed)*, comprising the steps of: (A) downloading hotkey's bootstrap codes by a computer *([0060], the downloaded codes are from either an external computer or through the internet)*; (B) and a step of booting hotkey functions *([0025], lines 1-5)*, then a menu of hotkey functions *(See figure 2, element 105)* which comprises at least an input-key indicating portion *(See figure 2, element 110: displays; [0028], lines 3-5)* and a corresponding application indicating portion *([0071]; [0075]; fig. 2, element 130)* would be shown on a computer's screen if active, and the computer will execute an application program indicated by the application indicating portion corresponding to the input-key indicating portion *([0073], lines 1-4 and lines 12-13, [0075])*.

Although Ford does not mention the obtained hotkey's bootstrap codes is supposed to decide whether a depressed single or combination key of a keyboard is a bootstrap hotkey or not, it is equivalent to the processing of the actuation of a function key, mode changing key or a combination of the mode-changing keys and conventional auxiliary keys such as Shift, Ctrl, Alt, and Shift Lock.

It would have been obvious for a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have a step in obtaining the hotkey's bootstrap codes to decide whether a depressed single or combination key of a keyboard is a bootstrap hotkey or not, in the method of constituting bootstrap codes of Ford, so as to have a keyboard that supports a wide variety of applications and has utility in entering a wide variety of conventional and non-conventional characters *([0017], lines 3-5).*

With respect to **Claim 28**, Ford teaches the method according to claim 27, further comprising a step of displaying an icon representing the hotkey's bootstrap codes on the computer *([0074])*. Ford does not mention that the step of displaying is interpolated between the steps (A) and (B).

However, it is obvious that the step of displaying is interpolated between the steps (A) and (B) since the information can be downloaded at anytime the keyboard is in use. Thus, it would have been obvious for a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have a step of displaying that is interpolated between the steps (A) and (B) of the method of constituting bootstrap hotkeys of Ford, so as to be able to support a wide variety of applications and have the utility in entering a wide variety of conventional and non-conventional characters *([0017], lines 3-5).*

13. **Claims 29 and 30** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ford in view of An et al. (Patent No.: 5,936,614).

With respect to **Claim 29**, Ford teaches an input system having bootstrap hotkeys *([0059]; hotkeys are function keys and mode changing keys (See figure 2, elements 105 and 120) and keys where the mode or state of one or more characters may be changed)*, comprising: hotkey's bootstrap codes to be downloaded and executed by a host computer *([0060], lines 5-7, the downloaded codes are from either an external computer or through the internet)*; a menu of hotkey functions *(See figure 2, element 105)* to be displayed on a host computer's screen *(See figure 2, element 110: displays; [0028], lines 1-6; note that the keyboard system comprises an external computer or processor and therefore the displays 110 and 130 of figure 2 would also comprise a host computer's screen)* in a case in which a depressed single key is decided as a bootstrap hotkey by the hotkey's bootstrap codes *(equivalent to the processing of the actuation of a function key,)*, wherein the menu is comprised of at least an input-key indicating portion *(See figure 2, element 110: displays; [0041], lines 10-13)*and a corresponding application indicating portion *([0071]; [0075]; fig. 2, element 130)*; and whereby, the host computer would execute an indicated application program of the application indicating portion corresponding to the input-key indicating portion *([0073], lines 1-4 and lines 12-13, [0075])*.

Ford does not mention that the depressed single or combination key of the keyboard is decided to be identical to that shown in the input-key indicating portion by the hotkey's bootstrap codes.

An teaches a depressed single or combination key of the keyboard is decided to be identical to that shown in the input-key indicating portion by the hotkey's bootstrap codes *(See figure 4, element 110: input-key indicating portion is on the right; the single key is equivalent to F3 and the combination key is equivalent to Ctrl-0).*

It would have been obvious for a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to decide whether a depressed single or combination key of a keyboard is identical to that shown in the input-key indicating portion by the hotkey's bootstrap codes, in the input system of Ford, so as to have an application selection process that is easier for the user to navigate.

With respect to **Claim 30**, Ford teaches the input system according to claim 29, further comprising an icon representing the hotkey's bootstrap codes to be displayed on the computer's screen *([0074]).*

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Donna V. Lui whose telephone number is (571) 272-4920. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday 8:30 a.m. - 5:00 p.m..

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Amr Awad can be reached on (571)272-7764. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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Examiner
Art Unit 2629

Amare Mengistu
Primary Examiner